

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA

Air

DISPATCH NO

BR-N-

DATE

6 February 1951

FROM Chief of Station, Karlsruhe

ATTN: 2

SUBJECT GENERAL, Foreign Division

SPECIFIC

Operation

Immanuel FROBAUF

Ref: KLA-4809

1. May we suggest that you go slowly in considering the exploitation of FROBAUF as a spotter and recruiter. The fact that he was kicked out of Poland does not necessarily mean that we can trust him. It is a common occurrence these days in the satellite countries for a Communist or Communist sympathizer to lose favor as a result of changing regimes but it does not follow that such a person thereupon rejects Communism.

2. We are asking Vienna for complete traces on FROBAUF.

3. The lead offered on Prince Krysztos FROBAUF is hardly a promising one. According to information on file here he was born in 1897. He was a political editor of the "Daily Courier", a member of the League of Battle for Fighting Racial Prejudices, a member of the SF (Democratic Party) Council, and a member of the Association of Polish Palestine Friends. In 1918 he was in Moscow, 1918-21 in Siberia and Japan. From 1921 until 1939 he lived on his estate in Kielce. He was a member of the Bureau of District Associations in Warsaw. In 1935 he was elected to the Polish Senate through the "ZZ (Camp of National Unity)". He was arrested during World War II and held in Buchenwald, Majdanek, Gross Rosen and Mauthausen. After the war he returned to Poland and was director of diplomatic protocol in the Foreign Office. Later he was press representative at the Warsaw Embassy in London and in 1947 was elected to Parliament through the "Democratic" Bloc from Radom. The source considered his position in Parliament clearly indicative of Communist support since he won during the rigged Polish elections.

INDEX

51-29

SECRET

CS COPY

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

4. Other traces show a photo of [redacted] as a Red Cross representative in Geneva in November 1945. [redacted] was suspected of working for the Polish G. [redacted] is also recorded as having been in [redacted] Carlo in late 1945. This report has him suspected of being a British or a Russian agent but states that his intelligence activities are probably exaggerated.

5. [redacted] knew of the [redacted] [redacted] personally and considers him somewhat unbalanced. During his wartime internment in the various concentration camps, [redacted] was given the task of watching executions in the [redacted] chamber through a small window and informing German authorities when all of a particular [redacted] group were dead. As a result of this experience, [redacted] can no longer be considered completely normal, even by members of his own family. His political orientation was also affected. Although he is not essentially a Communist, he nevertheless sympathized with the Polish Communist government for a while.

6. Traces on [redacted] MATZEL are attached.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

REST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET